For Indiana-Light snows in early morning, probably fol-lowed by clearing weather; northerly winds. This is the weather man's

OUR PREDICTION IS

OUR BOTTLING OF

Rye and Bourbon Whiskies

Are rapidly coming to the front because they deserve to.

POWER & DRAKE.

Distributors of Vine Imported and Do-mestic Groceries.

16 North Meridian Street.

WILL OPEN A

59 N. PENNSYLVANIA ST.

New Lemcke Building.

MENACED BY A MOB

SAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

on the Dissecting Table-Troops

Held in Readiness.

three days, the bodies of two wen-kn

vestigation to discover the ghouls.

Yesterday A. N. Drake, of North Topeka,

whose wife died last week, discovered her

grave had been robbed. The corpse was

found at the Kansas Medical College, On

his wife but a few hours before, found her

mutilated and disfigured remains on the

dissecting table at the college. This dis-

covery resulted in the arrest of S. A. John-

son, a student, who acts as janitor of the

institution. At 8 o'clock P. H. Lillis identi-

fied the third body at the college as that

of his mother, who died recently. These

revelations were the cause of to-night's

Late to-night the mob, on the advice of

the officials dispersed. Great indignation

prevails throughout the city that the au-

thorities of the college should permit the

robbing of graves when they could secure

all the bodies from the cities by paying ex-

pressage. The United Workmen resolved

not to employ in their families any of the

physicians connected with the college, and

denounced Governor Morrill for calling out

Rochester Cemetery, from which the bod-

les were stolen, is used by the poorer

classes of this city, and is in a secluded

nook, where the grave-robber can work

unmolested. Many persons whose relatives

have been bufied there recently, went out

to-day to open the graves and satisfy them-

selves that the bodies had not been dis-

RETRACTED HER CONFESSION.

Barbara Aub Now Says Her First Story

of Criminal Assault Was True.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.-Barbara Aub, ac-

cording to a statement made by her at-

torney, has retracted the confession on the

strength of which W. L. S. Langerman was

allowed to go free after he had been con-

gree. Miss Aub now claims, it is said, that

the confession was forced from her by

some of the attaches at the Door of Hope

"You can say that Barbara Aub has re-

tracted the confession which she made to

Recorder Goff and she now says the story

she told on the witness stand during the

This statement was made to-night by law-yer Fred House, after an hour's conference with Barbara Aub and her three aunts-

Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Kauffin-

in the Tombs prison. This afternoon Mrs. Mitchell came down to the courthouse

and held a long conference with Judge Cow-

that Barbara Aub wanted to see him in

the Tombs. Lawyer House at once went to

the Tombs where he had a long conference

nor could he tell how Miss Aub came to make it, all he could say was that "A

his client. Later

Later she sent word to lawyer House

not say to whom

trial of Langerman is true."

victed of criminal assault in the first

day I. O. Van Fleet, who had buried

CHAMBERS.

See the bars are on the label.

Cigar and

"Dry and Warm"

For those who wear our MACKINTOSHES. The safest garments for this weather. These price-reductions are now in force:

Men's \$15, \$18, \$20 and \$12 \$25 Mackintoshes

Men's Box Mackintosh Coats at \$6.50 that you've probably seen elsewhere at \$10.

Men's \$8 Mackintoshes, \$5. (A Mackintosh is very near the top of the list of good Christmas presents.)

The When

BIG FOUR ROUTE

Personally Conducted Excursion

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, December 20.

.. ONLY .

Tickets good to return for ten days. er Cincinnati or Louisville. The Big Four is the quickest route. rains run as follows:

Leave Indianapolis. *4:00 a. m. *6:20 p. m. Arrive Atlanta......*10:40 p. m. *12:10 noon Arrive Atlanta*10:40 p. m. *12:10 noon Vestibule trains with sleeping and din-ing cars, Indianapolis to Cincinnati and-Cincinnati and Louisville to Atlanta. ecial rates at Atlanta hotels and special sleeper via Cincinnati route for passengers taking this line. Call at Big Four offices, No. 1 East Washington street. 36 Jackson place and Union Station and secure tickets and berth in sleeper. *Daily. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

\$11.35 ATLANTA and RETURN \$11.35 THREATS MADE TO BURN THE KAN-

C., H. & D. RY.

- TICKETS ON SALE -

FRIDAY, DEC. 20, 1895.

liekets good to return for ten days.
lingle tickets sold at above rate. Direct connec-

MONON ROUTE Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway.

GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

SHORTEST LINE TO CHICAGO THE WEST AND NORTHWEST

allman Vestibule Train Service.

ains leave daily at 11.50 noon and 12.55 night.

rive Chicago 5.30 p. m. and 7.40 a. m.

eave Chicago daily 12.05 noon and 8.30 p. m.

rive Indianapolis 5.25 p. m. and 3.25 a. m.

onon Accommodation (except Sunday) leaves 4.00 p. m.; arrives 11.20 a. m. Sleeper at west end Union Station, ready a Detailed information at Union Station and 2 West ashington street. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A. FRANK J. REED, G. P. A.

OUTRAGE IN FLORIDA.

Negro Orange Pickers Driven Out of Lee County and Some Killed.

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 11.-Nearly two hundred half-starved and terrorized colored men were brought here to-day on the steamer Lawrence, from Lee county. The colored men were hired last week to go to Lee county to pick oranges. When they reached Fort Meyers they were ordered to leave, being told they could not work in were kept under guard for two days till the steamer returned. They were given nothing to eat, and feared they would be massacred, as their guards kept up a con-stant fusillade. Twelve of the colored men scame so terrorized that they leaped overard and, it is thought, were drowned veral others tried to run, but were shot colored men say the bodies of those were thrown into the river. Those seturned brought back circulars issued by citizens, saying: "Lee is a white man's country, and negroes must stay away, under pain of death." A. V. Lane, a prominent resident of Fort Meyers, confirms the story of outrage. He says white men have been visiting camps of orange pickers and firing into them until nearly all colored people have fled the county. He says many have undoubtedly been killed. Orange trees in Lee were uninjured by the freeze last winter and Lane says a conspiracy has been formed to prevent fruit being picked and thus force owners who live in other States to abandon groves. Then the conspirators hope to get the groves for a song.

MAY CAUSE A CRISIS.

Resignation of Clarke Wallace, Canadian Controller of Customs.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 11.-Hon. Clarke Wallace, Controller of Customs in the Dominion Cabinet, has resigned because he cannot approve of the course which the government has adopted in its attitude towards the Manitoba school question. Wallace is grand master of the Orange Grand Lodge of British America. The resignation of Clarke Wallace will undoubtedly have a far-reaching political effect. It is believed to foreshadow an alliance between Dalton McCarthy, E. F. Clark and Clarke Wallace, leaders of the Grange body in Ontario, and the possible formation of a third party. The opposition eaders claim that, despite its several es, the government did not dare inoduce a remedial bill for the relief of the Catholics in Manitoba, in face of the oppo sition of the whole Orange body and that of thousands of dissatisfied Protestant lectors. On the other hand, if the government fails to bring in remedial legisla-Quebec will offer direct opposition and this, combined with the withdrawal of Catholic support in Ontario, would tend to render even more uncertain the political fortunes of the Conservative government.

CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES.

Price Increased by Glass Manufacturers at Their Meeting Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11 .- At a meeting of the green glass bottle makers, to-day, it was decided to increase the price of all bottles shaped in the manner of those ordinarily sed to hold champagne. A strong effort was made to increase the price of beer proposition was finally champagne bottles, however, affects a large a very excited state of mind and I cannot be recentage of the trade, as this style of get any coherent statement from her tomottle has lately been adopted by many night. In the morning I shall see her and
most brewers and bottlers.

get a statement from her then."

RENEWAL OF ATROCITIES

FRESH OUTRAGES BY TURKS ON THE CHRISTIANS OF ARMENIA.

Bishop and Five Ecclesiastics Burned Alive at Trebizond-Two Hun-

"It is reported that the Sultan swore on the Koran to respect Said Pasha's life, and gave him a large sum of money down and a pension of £365 per month. The Sultan seems to have had a fit of generosity still, toward those he suspected, and has presented Kiamil Pasha a rosary worth f2,000, and has increased his salary to f5,000 yearly. It is the general opinion that Said Pasha has acted foolishly, while others consider that he is playing a deep game."

The Standard's Constantinople correspondent says: "The Porte is absolutely deserted by Ministers, who live day and night at the palace, where confusion reigns supreme."

arrived on the Miowera, expressed it, "that they forgot their voices till the wizard leisurely pedaled back to the pavilion, modestly refusing the honor of being mounted shoulder high and being carried to his quarters. Then the enthusiasm of spectators found vent, and the most sensational ride ever made by a cyclist under Australian skies was rewarded by such a shout of unbounded enthusiasm as the performance deserved." The time was 1:16 3-5. and has increased his salary to £5,000 4 bar 1885 1.50 The Standard's Constantinople corre-

A dispatch to the Daily News from Constantinople reports the arrest of palace offi-

cials and the subsequent liberation of the

chief messenger of the British postoffice, who is an Armenian. A dispatch to the Times from Urumiah. Persia, says: "It is now certain that the Hamidieh cavalry have destroyed two hundred villages in the province of Van. Billiard Parlor Fifty thousand homeless people are flocking into the city of Van. and the government is doing nothing to prevent further outrages."

A Vienna dispatch to the Times says: "News was received from Trebizond to-day of fresh atrocities. The bishop and five ecclesiastic were burned alive while seeking refuge in a building. Fresh outrages have occurred in other parts of Asia

GRANTING OF THE FIRMANS.

The Sultan Induced to Issue the Irade by Russia's Embassador.

(Copyright, 1895, by the Associated Press.) CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 10, via Sofia, Bulgaria, Dec. 11.-The two incidents which have constituted the center of sensational interest, namely, the refugee of Kustcnuk Said Pasha, ex-Grand Vizier, in the British embassy and the refusal of the Sultan to grant the firmans for the passage through TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 11 .- The recent rethe Dardanelles of the additional guard His wife soon died and then his career volting grave robberies in this city have ships demanded by the powers, are pracaroused the people to the highest pitch of tically relegated to history through their indignation, and at 8 o'clock to-night a settlement by the return of Said to his mob began forming in the streets, the own residence and by the final granting of avowed purpose being to burn the Kansas | the firmans by the Sultan. How unim-Medical College, in which, during the past portant these incidents were in themselves women have been found. Both had been stolen from their graves soon after burial. The police learned this afternoon that there was a movement on foot to assemble The intimate connection of the peace of a mob to sack the institution, which is lo-Europe with the fate of the Turkish empire cated at Twelfth and Taylor streets. This is not to be forgotten, nor is it to be lost evening the faculty of the college called sight of that this peace is dependent, as it on the police for protection. The students has been for the past eighteen years, on the were all sent home and a large squad of accord of the great powers as to the methpolicemen was detailed to guard the college ods and limits of the coercion which shall building. A detail of militiamen from Batbe exercised on the "sick man of Europe." tery B, of this city, is stationed at their How great a labor and stress is necessary arsenal to prevent a capture of the arms to the maintenance of this accord has been stored there. On the request of the sheriff indicated by the long-drawn-out conduct the Governor has ordered the infantry comof the guard ships incident, the Sultan repany at Lawrence to be ready to respond fusing to concede a single step volunto a call at any moment. The men are now tarily and leaving the powers to their own resources to patch up their complicated jealousies and conflict of interests before assembled at the station at Lawrence. While it is believed the precautions that an agreement could be reached to unite in have been taken will prevent any violent a demand on the Sultan. The outrages demonstration to-night, the men in the upon the Armenian Christians seem to be receding into the background, except as streets are loud in their threats. All the they constitute the technical case on which A. O. U. W. lodges met to-night to dethe powers base their action at internanounce the outrage and demand a full intional law for the settlement of larger

> The visit of M. Nelidoff to the Sultan on lunday and his prolonged audience with him seems to have settled in his mind at last that, on the question of the guard ships, at least, the powers were in accord. It developed that M. Nelidoff assured the Sultan that unless the firmans for the guard ships were granted the powers would esent an ultimatum on the subject to the M. Nelidoff then appealed to him, in behalf of the Czar, to obviate the necessity of such a step by granting the firmans. This, from Russia, evidently convinced the ultan that his game of delay was up. Said's return to his own house was made in the carriage of Sir Philip Currie, the British embassador, accompanied by the chief dragoman of the embassy. On same evening that he returned the secret police that had been watching the embassy were withdrawn. Said Pasha wrote Sir Philip Currie a letter of thanks, in which he said that after forty-three years in the public service and five in the position of Grand Vizier, his health was broken and ne was unable again to accept the office of Grand Vizier. He then mentioned the writ-ten assurances. Finally, as Said's request to leave the country was still ungranted. and as he felt bound to attest his appreciation of his sovereign's personal assurances he returned to his own house, the Sultan consenting to grant his wish to be unemployed in an official post and to enjoy complete rest and liberty. Sir Philip Currie has reiterated the latter's desire on behalt of the British government. It is still feared,

however, that Said Pasha will suffer from palace intrigues. Armenian Refugees. NEW YORK, Dec. 11 .- A cable dispatch received by the Christian Herald to-day says: "News received from Van states that fifty thousand refugees are crowding the city from two hundred villages which have been destroyed in the province of Van. The Turks are greatly hampering the relief work conducted by Dr. Grace Kimball and her missionary associates. Mission work is necessarily suspended for the present. The schools are closed. Information comes from Bitlis that the missionaries' lives there are in danger, and that they are awaiting a chance to escape to a place of safety." The Christian Herald to-day telegraphed to Ciara Barton, president of the American Red Cross, at Washington, offering to contribute \$25,000 for relief if the Red Cross assumed the responsibility of the work in that

Herbert Gladstone Starts for Turkey. LONDON, Dec. 12.-The Chronicle announces this morning that Mr. Herbert Gladstone started yesterday for Athens, whence he will make an extended tour through Turkey.

NO SLIGHT INTENDED.

Explanation of the Treatment of Embassador Pauncefote at New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.-A reporter called at the office of Collector Kilbreth to-day in regard to a letter which Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin is said to have addressed to the collector concerning Sir Julian Pauncefote's treatment by the custom house officials when he reached New York in September last. Collector Kilbreth was absent in Washington, but an official at the office offered the following as an explanation of the Pauncefote incident: "When an embassador or other incident: "When an embassador or other incident in the point should be argued before Judge Allison to-morrow. Judge Allison excused the jury from attending until Friday. retraction has been made. Barbara is in a very excited state of mind and I cannot get any coherent statement from her to-

SWORE ON THE KORAN

minister to whom the courtesy of unobstructed progress through the custom house is granted is about to arrive here the legation at Washington notifies the Treasury Department, which informs the collector of the port, who, in turn, notifies the surveyor gives his deputy, Mr. Dowling, orders to the effect that so and so is to arrive on such a such a vessel, and is to be accorded the courtesies usually extended to persons of his rank. In the case of Sir Julian it is probable that the legation at Washington failed to notify the Treasury Department, and, of course, the customary instructions were not issued to the subordinates." The speaker said there had been several cases in which others had the same experience as Sir Julian, and it was found to be due to the fallure of the legation to inform the Treasury Department.

RENEWAL OF ATROCUTUES

STILL KING OF CYCLERS. Arthur Augustus Zimmerman Defeats

Australia's Crack Riders.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 11 .- Arthur Augustus Zimmerman is still the king of the cycling path, and though in his first race on Australian soil he took second place to Parsons, who thereby leaped into fame, dred Villages Destroyed.

the supremacy of the antipodean was short-lived. It was at a two-days' championship meeting of the New South Wales League of Wheelmen, which opened at Sydney Nov. 16, that Zimmerman's opportunity to redeem himself came. It was in the half-mile championship his greatest triumph came, when at the turn into the stretch he immed from the hunch in which he had jumped from the bunch in which he had been one with the cracks, Parsons, Iredale and Lewis, his mighty rush carrying him past the winning post a winner by thirty of forty yards. His rivals seemed standing still, while thirty thousand spectators seemed paralyzed with surprise. "So stupefied," as the Sydney Herald, copies of which arrived on the Miowera, expressed it, "that they forgot their voices till the wizard

ARREST OF "DR." WILLIAM F. HAM-MOND AT NEW ORLEANS.

He Is Said to Be the Arch Criminal of the Country, and to Have Once Resided in Northern Indiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11 .- William F. Hammond, aged about forty years, who styles himself a physician and a minister of the gospel, was arrested here to-day and conducted to police headquarters. "Dr." Hammond is charged with having committed almost every crime in the calendar. Hammand's photograph, which adorns almost every well regulated rogues' gallery in the country, bears the following inscription on the reverse side: "Rev. William Hammond, thief, confidence man, bigamist, adulterer, abortionist and an all around Dr. Hammond has been given more space

n newspapers in different parts of the

country than any other criminal known. It is stated he was born in Lachute, Canada, and was brought up a farmer. He married on reaching man's estate crime commenced. In 1836 Hammon married Mrs. Brockway, widow of wealthy physician of Franklin Falls, N H., and the members of the Free Will Eaptist Church made him their pastor. He swindled his wife out of \$3,000 and the people of the town out of several thou is indicated by the fact that the tense con-dition of the public mind is not abated by their closing, and the watchful game of his flock, had her life insured and, when diplomacy is seen to go on much as before. | she died suddenly, collected the insurance and started on a tour of the world, visiting Honolulu, New Zealand, Japan and Capetown, and "working" every section for all it was worth. He married an estimable lady in Melbourne, then returned to the United States, and on July 20, 1890, his wife died suddenly. He was then practicing medicine. He returned to New Zealand in 1891, where he married again. He once practiced at Bedford, Mass.; Allentown, Pa., and South Putney, N. Y. He claimed he had been a Catholic priest. In 1894 he was a Baptist minister in Wolf Lake Ind. and also a physician. He went Lake, Ind., and also a physician. He went from there to Indian Village, made a raid and left for other fields.

MANAGEMENT

BILL" VOSBURG'S TESTIMONY RE-GARDING LUDLOW-STREET JAIL.

Was Permitted to Carry Revolvers and Whisky to Federal Prisoners

-Poker Playing Allowed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 .- The prosecution in the case against Sheriff Tamsen won point to-day by obtaining a ruling of Judge Allison in which he laid it down as an unquestionable fact that Ludlow-street jall was the county jail, and it necessarily followed that the sheriff was responsible for the safe keeping of United States prisoners. "Old Bill Vosburg" was the principal witness of the day. He said he was the fatherin-law of Russell, one of the prisoners, and had visited the jail about five times a week while Russell, Killoran and Allen were there. "I went in on a pass which had been issued to Mr. Harms," he said, "and it was never taken up. I went there as often

"Did you ever take any revolvers with "Yes; I took in three revolvers, one day about five or six days before the escape."

"Where did you carry them?"
"One in my hip pocket, and the other two
in my trousers pockets. They did not
search me." "Did you carry anything else at "Yes: I had a bottle of whisky in my side coat pocket. jail yard and distributed the pistols among them, and also gave them the whisky. He

had frequently carried in whisky before.
"Were the pistols loaded?"
"Yes; all of them. I gave one to each o "Was there any keeper in the yard at th "Yes: a keeper stood near the doorway,

Vosburg went on to say that he had carried money to Russell and Killoran on several occasions while they were at the jail.
Once he took \$20 to Russell. On one occasion Killoran and Allen had showed him \$6,000 while they were sitting in the yard. He did not say where Killoran got the money, but he thought it was good money. On cross-examination, Vosburg was ques-tioned about the confession he made recently, and he repeated the story of his dealing with farmer Cinfel, of Nebraska, who paid him \$500 for eight thousand dollars' worth of green goods.

"You sold him counterfelt money, did you?" asked General Tracy.
"Oh, no. I sold him a box full of paper with two one-dollar bills on top," said Vos-"And you got \$500 for it?" "Yes; good money."
"Was it your intention to rob farmer Cir.

'Yes; I intended to swindle him out sort of man who will not scare worth a admitted that pinochle and poker were favorite games of the warden and star boarders. The keepers also took part.

At the conclusion of Alahan's testimony attorney Weeks announced that the people Bayard Speaks. NEW YORK, Dec. 11 .- A dispatch to the rested. General Tracy then said that the evidence adduced at this trial raised one of the most serious questions in regard to ju-

STEAMSHIP CAMBRAE SENT TO THE BOTTOM NEAR LIVERPOOL

The White Star Liner Badly Damaged. but No Lives Lost on Either Vessel and Only One Person Hurt.

BAYARD NOT FRIGHTENED

HIS PROPOSED IMPEACHMENT DIS-CUSSED BY THE LONDON PRESS.

Speech by Herr Bebel, the German Socialist Leader, in the Reichstag -Emperor William Assailed.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11 .- The White Star line steamship Germanic, Captain McKinstry, from Liverpool to-day for Queenstown and New York, collided at the mouth of the river Mersey with the Scotch coasting steamer Cambrae, and the latter was sunk. The Germanic cut into the fore part of the Cambrae, and she remained wedged there until thirty passengers of the Cambrae and twenty-eight of the crew had clambered aboard the Germanic or had been rescued in boats. One woman had a rib broken. When the Germanic became disengaged from the Cambrae that ship foundered. The Germanic then returned to Liverpool in a disabled condition and the passengers were landed and sent to hotels. They have the option of proceeding on their journey by the Queenstown on Dec. 15, or by the White Star steamer Teutonic, which leaves Queenstown on Dec. 19.

The Germanic has a hole 9 feet by 7 in her bow above the water mark. She will dock to-morrow morning and discharge. The collision occurred in the fog. Both vessels were going slow at the time. About an hour after the Germanic started she had an extra lookout man, but it was impossible to avoid the collision. The cries of the Cambrae passengers were heartrending when they supposed that the vessel was sinking. The Germanic's bulkheads were immediately closed, so that very little water penetrated the hull. A volunteer crew from the Germanic and the Cambrae started to draw the fires and to save the valuables on board the Cambrae, but she sank before they reached her. This crew, thus left behind, lost traces of the Germanic, but fortunately their cries attracted a tug, which rescued them.

Lord Dunraven, Arthur Glennie and John Hare and his theatrical company were on board the Germanic. Previous to his departure Lord Dunraven said that he was going to New York so as to insure that the evidence on both sides of the Defender-Valkyrie controversy would be submitted in an impartial and complete manner. He added that he desired a truthful statement and fair consideration of the evidence produced Lord Dunraven, in an interview, after he had landed, said that they felt very little shock from the collision, and that there was no excitement, "Everybody did his duty with the utmost coolness," said his

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Up to the time of the closing of the offices of the White Star line to-night it was said that no cable had been received by them giving details of the collision. It was said by an official at the White Star line office that in the event of the Germanic being so badly disabled as to necessitate her laying up, Lord Dunraven, who is among her passengers, would be transferred to the Cunarder Umbria, as he is anxious to reach this country as soon as

Overdue Steamers. HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 11 .- The Dominion

line mail steamer is now nearly four days overdue, from Liverpool, probably owing to the recent gales. The Donaldson liner Tritonia, from Glasgow, is also overdue. There is no prospect of either coming in to-night, as a heavy northeast gale is blowing with snow.

Movements of Steamers. SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 11.-Arrived: Paris, from New York; Saale, for Bremen, and proceeded.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.-Arrived: Palatia, from Hamburg; Majestic, from Liverpool. ROTTERDAM, Dec. 11.-Arrived: Maas-dam, from New York. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11.-Arrived: Teutonic. from New York.

BAYARD WILL NOT RESIGN. Comment of the London Press on the

Impeachment Resolution. LONDON, Dec. 11 .- The United States embassy was besieged at an early hour to-day by newspaper reporters anxious to obtain the views of Embassador Bayard on the demand for his impeachment which was made yesterday in the House of Representatives at Washington by William E. Barrett. of Massachusetts, on the ground that he had insulted the country to which he is accredited, the people he represents, in speeches delivered at Boston, England, and Edinburgh, Scotland, on Aug. 2 and Nov. 7, respectively. But all attempts to induce Mr. Bayard or his staff to discuss the matter failed, while the British officials also declined to make any statements on the subject. Although Mr. Bayard refuses to be interviewed, he has stated that he does not The Evening Standard, commenting on the affair, says: "The pettiness of party warfare in the United States was never more crearly displayed. Mr. Bayard has gained the good will of all classes here. The United States has always been singularly fortunate in the selection of its embassadors to Great Britain, and Mr. Bayard has proved himself worthy of the foremost rank. This petty outburst of spite on the part of a political clique will not tend to ncrease our feeling of respect for American The St. James Gazette thinks that M

Bayard "may resign after such an attack. If so," the Gazette adds, "his loss will be regretted by all who have come in contact with such a fine example of a dignified eloquent American statesman. But Mr. Bayard's indiscretion was so deliberate that we doubt if he did not contemplate this result. After all, we, too, should resent it if our ministers made similar statements.

to the hour of going to press Mr. Bayard had not fled to Hatfield. Whether he seeks refuge in the Tower of London remains to The Globe ridicules the impeachment idea and adds: "The Republican majority is not unreasonably annoyed that Mr. Bayard per-mitted himself the freedom of speech which is impossible to the diplomatist of the old

The Westminster Gazette remarks: "Up

The Post (Conservative) says: "The moral is that embassadors, if called on to make a speech, should discuss authorship and Shakspeare, and especially when lential election is in sight.' The Daily News (Liberal) says: "We do not desire to say anything very emphatic in Mr. Bayard's praise, for that might make Mr. McCall and Mr. Barrett go for him anew. But we believe him to be the

World from London says: Embassador Bayard has returned from his visit to Viscount Peel. While he refuses to discuss in detail the resolution for his impeachment in the House of Representatives, he said to-day: "I am making no statement regardshall se the text in due time. Probably only a synopsis of my address in Edinburgh, which is the alleged basis of the ac-

posed to believe, has not been read by those who voted in the majority yesterday in Washington."

SPEECH BY A SOCIALIST.

Herr Bebel Criticises the German Emperor and His Ministers. BERLIN, Dec. 11.-Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader in the Reichstag, to-day complained of the enforcement of the laws against Socialists, seeing, he claimed, that the latter only did what was permitted to other parties. The speaker then proceeded to inveigh against the Emperor, and was twice interrupted by the President of the Reichstag. Herr Bebel declared that the Socialists had never been hostile to the unification of Germany, and that without the previous national development the existence of the Socialists would be impossible. "Was it likely," he continued, "therefore, that they would desire Germany's destruction? The country may yet be glad to be able to reckon on the assistance of the Socialists when its enemies assail it the Socialists when its enemies assail it

right and left."
The Berlin correspondent of the London Times says: Herr Bebel spoke in the Reichstag for two hours to-day. He began by remarking that when the tameness of the speech from the throne was compared with the Emperor's speech on the same day at Breslau, it was easy to understand why Chancellor Von Hohenlohe had been deputed to read the former by proxy. He reminded the house that many well-known Socialists, including Herr Miquel, in the wild days of his political youth had fought and suffered for the cause of German unity at a time when its chief opponents were Hohenzollerns and Prussian junkers. The Hohenzollerns and Prussian junkers. The attitude of the Socialists toward the Sedan celebrations was governed by the convicscribed as a rabble unworthy of the name of Germans. But what has been the reply to our quiet protest? Why, prosecutions and imprisonments without end for lese-

agement to Germany's enemies abroad. "When you come to spend your last man and last penny in defense of unity." he said, "you will find us standing shoulder to shoulder with you, not for love of you, but for love of ourselves. The real revolutionists are those who are always urging the adoption of violent measures against the Su-

Pointing toward Baron Von Stumm, Herr Bebel exclaimed: "It is such men that nanker after barricades, and not we. referring to the taxation of the working classes, the speaker declared that the government policy was the most powerful weapon of the Socialist agitation and one which no amount of persecution would Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf, German

Minister of War, who had been listening to this speech with great impatience, re-plied most angrily that the Socialists might be sure that the army would do its duty. It had not forgotten the insults they poured in 1870. upon its heroic and venerable leader in 1870. Should the police fail and the army be required to deal with socialism, that would be no child's play.

Ship Builders' Strike Settled. GLASGOW, Dec. 11.-The great ship building strike has been settled. The masters have agreed to grant the Clyde men a shilling a week advance immediately and another shilling advance in February. The strike has also been settled in Belfast, where the men will get a shilling advance in February. The settlement was undoubtedly brought about by the fact that both the Clyde and other shipbuilding firms were in danger of losing important contracts to build foreign war ships, orders for which bave already been received. The strike began at Belfast, on Oct. 11, when three thousand engineers and their assistants refused to work any longer

without a restoration of the wage rate previous to 1892. The employers urged that the yards were full of work and they had accepted contracts at such unremunerative rates that they could not afford to increase wages until these contracts were pleted. An important feature of the strike was the fact that two yards on the Clyde, the Thompsons and Fairfields, which closed in sympathy with the Belfast companies government work which they were asked to push forward to the utmost. Clyde companies subsequently locked out their employes. When the strike was in full sway it was estimated that more than a hundred thousand persons were affected, the coal and iron industries being considerably hampered by the ship-building strike.

Monopolies in France. PARIS, Dec. 11 .- In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, the war budget was discussed and a resolution was adopted inviting the government to prosecute those who have been engaged in cornering leather. The Minister of War, M. Cavaignac, admitted that there had been a rise in the price of leather, and intimated his intention to inquire if the operations of the American trust was responsible for it. He added that if it was proved that a leather ring existed in France the government had power to deal with it. M. Mariel-Habert called attention to the monopoly of wheat and urged that the law be applied to defeat its object. M. Cavlagnas replied that the government had resolved to do so.

Uproar in Italian Deputies. ROME, Dec. 11 .- A disorderly scene occurred in the Chamber of Deputies to-day over a discussion of the government's proposals for army enlistment. Signor Marezzi wanted to read an old letter from Premier Crispi containing an alleged inconsistency with his present attitude. The President of the Chamber refused to allow the letter to be read, but Signor Marezzi insisted, and a conferred upon the legislative departments a great uproar followed in the Chamber. all legislative power not delegated The sitting had to be suspended in order to restore order, but later it was resumed and the session ended quietly.

Half Caine Praises Americans. LONDON, Dec. 12.-The Chronicle this morning has a long interview with Hall Caine, in which he said that he thought that there was fair prospect of a compromise copyright scheme being carried into effect. Both the American publishers and authors are satisfied as to the general principle. He was much struck with the loyalty of Canadians toward England. Mr. Caine also spoke with the greatest enthusiasm and admiration of Americans and of his visit to President Cleveland.

700 Italian Soldiers Killed. ROME, Dec. 11.-General Baratieri has telegraphed an account of the battle a Ambalagi, in which seven hundred Italians were killed by the Abyssinian forces. Gen Baratieri's account shows that only one engagement was fought, the Italians making a heroic defense against the enemy. Major Toselli, in command of the Italians, died

was seriously wounded and Ras Mangascia was slightly wounded. Malays Killed by Dutch. THE HAGUE, Dec. 11.-Advices received here from the Island of Madura, Malay archipelago, one of the Dutch possessions announce that a disturbance among the natives there led to a conflict between them and the Dutch troops, during which twenty-nine natives were killed and many

only after arranging for the retreat of his troops. Ras Michael was killed, Ras Alula

Cable Notes. The issuing of passports to Russian pli-grims to Palestine has been suspended owing to the disturbances there. It is announced that the Hamburg American Steamship Company has decided to establish a regular steamer service between New York and Brazil, commencing

A band of Dervishes, mounted on camels has raided, plundered and partially burned Anendan, north of Wady Halfa. A detach-ment of cavalry has been sent in pursuit of the Dervishes. A collision occurred on the river Mersey Tuesday evening, between the British

in January next.

Brunswick, outward bound for and the Cunard-line steamer Syl-Both steamers were seriously dam vania. St. Petersburg, between Nov. 30 and

Dec. 7, there were 73 cases of cholera and 46 deaths from that disease. In the government of Volhynia, from Nov. 17 to Nov. 23, there were 250 cases of cholera and 34 deaths. In the government of Kiev, during the same period, there were 101 cases of cholera and 34 deaths.

APPEARS BEFORE SUPREME COURT TO ARGUE APPORTIONMENT CASE.

Ex-Congressman Bynum, Senator Turpie, Judge Elliott, Atty.-Gen. Ketcham and A. G. Smith Speak.

DAY DEVOID OF TILTS

QUESTION AS TO THE VALIDITY OF THE 1893 ACT CREEPS IN.

Right of Legislatures to Make More than One Apportionment Within

Sextennial Period.

The entire bench of the Supreme Court

of Indiana assembled yesterday to hear oral argument in the case of William M. Denny, clerk of Sullivan county, et al., vs. the State ex rel. Ferd E. Basler, otherwise known as the "apportionment suit." celebrations was governed by the conviction that never was a more fatal mistake committed than the annexation of the Reichsland, which had made Russia the chief arbiter of the destinies of Europe. The Socialists had never claimed to be angels, and they could not be expected to forget the manner in which they had been treated during the reign of the first William "From the Congressman from this district, opened the argument for the appellants. Appearing with him as co-counsel was Attorney-general Ketcham. His opponents were Senator Turpie, externed during the reign of the first William "From the Congressman from this district, opened the argument for the appellants. Appearing with him as co-counsel was Attorney-general Ketcham. His opponents were Senator Turpie, externed during the reign of the first William Turpie and the converse of the destinies of Europe. treated during the reign of the first William. "Even the Conservatives would have despised us," continued Herr Bebel, "had we tamely suffered the insult of being deing the day to listen to the arguments. ing the day to listen to the arguments. Several attorneys from other citles were present. The case came to the Supreme Court on appeal from the Sullivan Cirmajesty."
The speaker then continued to denounce cuit Court. Ferd E. Basler brought suit the constant appeals to the army against to restrain the clerk, sheriff and auditor duties as election officers under the act of 1895, on the ground it was unconstitutional. It was alleged in the complaint the General Assembly of 1895 exceeded its authority in declaring the act of 1893 unconstitutional, and that it had no power to pass an act while that of 1893 was still in force. Plaintiff asked the act be declared unconstitutional and the defendants restrained from performing their duties under it and that a mandate be issued requiring them to act under the law of 1895. Defendant's demurrer was overruled. A bill of exceptions was filed and an appeal taken. The case was before the court on the question of whether the Legislature exceeded its authority in declaring the act of 1893 unconstitutional and in passing an-

> It was well understood there was considerable politics in the action, as the suit in Sullivan county was brought under the direction of the Democratic State central committee, and it is understood the committee was furnishing the money to prosecute the suit.

An unusual occurrence was presented in the appearance of Mr. Bynum as counsel for Republican interests. Drawn up as opposing counsel to Mr. Bynum was ex-Judge Elliott, a Republican.

MR. BYNUM BEGINS.

Holds that Power of Legislature Over the Subject Is Unlimited.

Said Mr. Bynum in beginning: "This case was brought by appellee in the court below against the appellants as the clerk, sheriff and auditor of Sullivan county to restrain them from discharging their duties prescribed by the election laws, under the apportionment act of 1825, and to require them to perform those duties under the act of 1893. The ground on which this relief is asked is that the act of 1895 was not passed at the regular sextennial period as provided by the Constitution of the State of Indiana. It is claimed the direction to the Legislature to make an apportionment every six years is a limit upon the power of the Legislature. It is well settled that the courts will not set aside acts of the Legislature unless the asser-

tion they have exceeded their authority is

clearly, papably and directly proven." Mr. Bynum read a number of authorities holding that the courts will sustain the acts of the Legislature unless it is clearly shown the acts passed are in direct conflict with the Constitution. He also cited authorities showing the courts must presume the acts of the Legislature to be constitutional unless it is shown to the contrary. "Let us discuss the special questions that arise in the discussion of this case," Mr. Bynum continued. "A clear discussion of the question in controversy requires that we should keep the characters of the federal and State governments. The federal government is one of delegated powers. Complete sovereignty resided originally in the people of the States. The people of the States, originally in possession of full and comolete sovereignty, necessarily retained control of all that which was not granted to the general government. In organization of their State government the people conferred upon the legislative department to the federal government, restricted by the express words or necessary implication of the State Constitution. "We, therefore, search the federal Constitution to ascertain what powers have been granted to the federal government,

State Constitution to see what restrictions have been placed upon the legislative power of the General Assembly. FEDERAL AND STATE POWERS. "The powers granted to the federal government were necessarily general in terms, and, therefore, carried with them implied powers of vast extent. But not so with the State governments. The grant of a power implies the right to enact all needful legislation to enforce the same. The implications, however, to be drawn from the provisions of State constitutions are those of restriction, and the rules of construction which guide courts in the determination of the former are not applicable to the latter. "To hold that a grant of power in the federal Constitution carries with it, by implication, the right to enact legislation sary to carry out the grant is a logical sequence, but to limit a power, by implication, which, by the express terms of the State Constitution, is unlimited, is, in effect, to put into it words that it does not contain. The latter will only be done when it beomes necessary to preserve some express words of that instrument.

while we look to the provisions of the

"The words which counsel for appelled ask this court to hold as a limitation upon the general power of the Legislature are words of direction as to the time when the egislative power should, at furthest, be exercised. There is a reasonable hypothesis upon which to found a belief that because the people directed the Legislature to apportion every six years, they intended to take away its power to do so at any other

"The implication that the direction to apportion every six years is a restriction upon the legislative power is by no means a necessary one. The act of 1865 can be upheld without infringing upon the meaning of a single word of the Constitution. The inference that the draughtsman intended that there should be no legislation except at periods of six years is not the only one that can reasonably be drawn from language "What evil did the framers of the Consti-

tution fear, that the Leg.sature would apportion too often or not often enough? Was it because they feared that the Legislature might neglect for too long a period of time to make an apportionment, or because they did not want representation equalized only once every six years, however great the in-THE PROVISION MANDATORY.

"That constitutional provisions are manlatory we are not going to controvert, and f the provisions of the Constitution are mandatory they were so made for the bur-